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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1871. NO. 133.

FIRST EDITION.

FRANCE.

ARMISTICE TO BE EXTENDED

The German Emperor Seriously Ill.

Thiers's Plan to Accept the German Terms.

Bismarck Will Trade Metz for Luxemburg.

The Germans Demand Peace.

ENGLAND.

Armistice to be Extended—Scarcity of Fuel—Emperor Seriously Ill—Troops Returning.

LONDON, February 21.—A dispatch from Paris of the 20th says that it is probable that the armistice will be extended until the first of March. The meaning of the fall in stock is felt. The administration of the Northern Railway shares with the population the coal arriving daily. Paris will be lighted with gas Saturday. The London mails for Paris are now forwarded via Calais daily. The *News* says there are seventeen vessels in the French port of Dunkirk, all formidably armed.

The *Standard* is informed that the health of the Emperor of Germany leads to grave apprehensions.

The *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Saarbruck which says that all the German wounded capable of rejoining their regiments are being sent to the front. There is a large assemblage of troops at Cologne.

Held as Hostages.

LONDON, February 21.—A dispatch from Bordeaux on the 20th, states that Bismarck is willing to exchange Metz if Luxemburg be given to Germany. He is pressing Thiers very hard to conclude peace, and employing even threatening language.

Thiers, Favre and Picard in Paris—The Powers Will Recognize the New Government.

LONDON, February 21.—Thiers, Favre and Picard arrived in Paris yesterday, and were to go to Versailles to-day.

All the European States will recognize the new French Government. M. Louis Joseph Buffet is the new Minister of Finance. He has arrived at Bordeaux, and his appointment was announced in the Assembly. Duke de Broglie has been appointed Ambassador of France at London.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has returned to Versailles from Tours, after four day's absence.

Supplies Received in Paris—Luxemburg to Pay for its Breach of Military Etiquette.

LONDON, February 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: The Northern Railway is sharing its supply of fuel with the population of Paris. Since the 3d inst., 14,352 oxen, 19,320 sheep, 1,716 cows, 3,768 pigs, 1,000,000 pounds of grain more of potatoes, 1,760 kilogrammes of flour, and 9,190,029 biscuits have been received.

Favre comes to-day with the Commissioners to discuss the terms of peace at Versailles.

The *Gazette* states that Luxemburg undertakes to pay Prussia 2,000,000 francs for its breach of neutrality, and allows the Prussian troops to occupy the Luxemburg fortress.

FRANCE

Thiers's Plan to Accept Bismarck's Terms.

PARIS, February 21.—Thiers's plan is to conclude peace upon Bismarck's terms, clear France of Germans, bring back the Provincial Army, giving command to General Changarnier, induce the National Assembly to proclaim the charter of 1866 the supreme law, and pledge for a plebiscite to decide whether Count de Chambord shall be King. The opinion grows that the German terms will be accepted without modification.

Germans Proscribed by the Clubs.

PARIS, February 21.—The Jockey and Rue Royale Clubs have resolved that all candidates of German birth shall be excluded. The city is quiet.

The Question as to Metz Solved.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, February 21, p. m.—The Metz question is solved. The part of Lorraine to be annexed will include Pont-a-Musson. The French are pressing for the prolongation of the armistice till March 24. Should it be granted, however, Moltke insists on the entry of the troops into Paris on the 25th, and will probably prevail.

The meeting of the Parliament at Berlin has been postponed till the 12th.

The period fixed for paying half the indemnity taken in bills is about five years.

All conversation is about the probable entry of the Germans. A general hope is expressed that the event will pass off without disturbance.

It is stated that Rothschilds have advanced 400,000 francs to pay the St. Denis indemnity demand.

Paris will not have gas for the next fifteen days.

General Vinoy has issued orders for the National Guards to deliver up all military material. There is great grumbling at the stoppage of pay of National Guards. The greatest privation is still felt, because of the clearness and scarcity of fuel. Large arrivals of coal are eagerly bought in quantities by the rich.

PRUSSIA.

The Germans Demand Peace.

BERLIN, February 21.—The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says Bismarck does not represent the German peace policy. He will be the most unpopular man in Germany if he does not bring the peace negotiations to the issue which the people, after their sacrifices, have a right to expect.

A German Conference at Versailles.

CARLSRUHE, February 21.—Federal Chancellor, desirous of ascertaining the views of leading South German statesmen in regard to peace, has invited them to a conference. Herr von Roay, Bavarian Minister, has gone to Versailles in response to the invitation.

On the Way Home.

BERMEN, February 21.—The German sea captains taken prisoners by the French and released have reached Orleans on their way home.

SWITZERLAND.

The French Prisoners in Switzerland.

GENEVA, February 21.—A number of French soldiers, who surrendered to the Swiss troops on entering our territory, have been distributed in the eastern cantons, to prevent their escape into France.

GERMANY'S DEMANDS OF FRANCE.

Opinion of Them in England—Alarm at the Power of Prussia.

[London Letter to the *New York Times*.]

The English expect no favors from the Germans, and in the present temper of the conquerors do not like to ask any. When you have looked at the cartoons in this week's comic and satirical papers, you will see the reason. They are simply terrible. Look at Tenniels "Dogs of War," gaunt and horrid; "slaughter, fire and famine" besetting poor France, her sword broken in her hand, while the emperor and princes of Germany look on cold and pitiless. In another the new Empire is seen reeking with blood and staggering under the load of its plunder. These pictures speak the present feeling of England, not the universal feeling, but that of the great majority.

Even the London *Times*, Bismarckian, cynical, hard-hearted at times to brutality against France, is shocked to-day at the demands of Prussia, and horrified at the prospect of famine in Paris. German many demands Alsace and Lorraine, Metz and Belfort. She might as well hold Mont Valerien in perpetuity as Metz, for it is as much a work of Paris. There is no defensible position between. The people of Alsace, though of German descent, are, even the Germans admit, fanatically French; but the people of Lorraine are not even in a sense, German. No part of France is more entirely French. But the war indemnity the *Times* finds scarcely less alarming. Ten milliards of francs, 10,000,000,000 francs, two thousand millions of dollars! Four hundred millions of pounds sterling! At the price at which France would have to raise it, it would exceed the whole national debt of Great Britain. It is simply spooning the whole people of France to perpetual slavery. It is, the *Times* admits, "a matter of sheer impossibility." The consequent embarrassments are direct blows at England. Germany demands twenty first-class iron cradles, and the French Iron Duke's enjoy of Pondicherry. Germany means to have at once a great navy and a colonial possession, with money to maintain them. And all this money, I presume, in addition to the sums already seized or demanded. Paris, for example, has $40,000,000 as the price of its capitulation. Small towns in France have been condemned to pay larger sums in proportion. The plunder, and havoc, and desolation of the occupied districts are beyond all calculation. "It cannot be good for Germany that France should be brought so low," says the *Times*. But the feeling in England is that it cannot be good for any country in Europe, and least of all for England that there should be a power in the center of Europe which has the will to demand and the strength to enforce such conditions. So we hear of active diplomatic intercourse between the neutral Powers; the meetings of the Conference of London postponed; the convalescent illness of Lord Granville; significant speeches of Count Beust, the Austrian Chancellor; general sympathy with France. But will anything be done? Germany repels the idea of interference. She alone must make peace with Europe has not interfered to put her out—why meddle with its results? The other Powers have profited by the disasters of France.

THE DOMINION.

The Fisheries and the High Commission.

OTTAWA, ONT., February 21.—In Parliament last night, Sir John McDonald said in regard to the fisheries that in the correspondence that had been going on between the Canadian and Imperial Governments the latter had given repeated assurances that Canadian rights should not in any way be surrendered. In reply to Dufresne Sir John said he did not know that the High Commission would include the Newfoundland claims, but correspondence was now going on in reference to this matter with the Imperial Government.

TORONTO, February 21.—The Ottawa correspondent of the *Telegraph* says the announcement by Sir John McDonald in reference to the fishery question and appoints ment of an International Commission created a profound impression in the House. What the premier said confirmed the statement made in this city to-day to the effect that the Dominion Government, so far from having ever ignored the appointment of the Commission, was not only cognizant of the movement, but its originators to a very considerable extent.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., February 21.—Governor Randolph has signed the resolution ratifying the Fifteenth amendment.

A bill passed the House for levying a tax of two mills on the dollar on all property in the State for the support of free public schools, and doing away with tuition fees.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND, February 21.—The consideration of the Burson contested case was resumed in the Senate at 10 o'clock this morning, and occupied the morning and almost the entire part of the afternoon session. A vote was finally taken at five o'clock, ending Mr. Burson by a strict party vote of 26 to 23.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1871.

SENATE.

The resolution lately introduced by Mr. HOWARD, looking to the acquisition of the British North American possessions west of Hudson Bay through the High Commission, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Bills were introduced by Mr. WILSON to aid in the establishment and support of public schools in the States lately in rebellion.

By Mr. HARLAN, to increase the internal revenue derived from lotteries and other purposes.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the bill to promote the construction of the Nicaragua Southern Railroad, giving a national charter for the construction of a railroad from Ocosingo to Chattanooga. The amendments are immaterial.

Mr. CAMERON made a personal appeal to the Senate to take up the subject of the centennial celebration bill to-morrow in the morning hour, and an order to that effect was entered.

The undinished business, being the legislative, Executive, and judicial appropriation bill, was then proceeded with.

Mr. CASSERLY continued his remarks of the previous day against the proposed appropriation of $12,000 to the Bureau of Education because of its inefficiency, and the alleged attempt of the commissioner to override the law prescribing the limits of the bureau by general supervision of duties at the school system in the United country.

Mr. THURMAN said the collection of school statistics was the only legitimate business of the Bureau, and declared that Congress, under the Constitution, to build a great department of education, or enter upon the work of educating the American people.

The Senate then proceeded to vote upon sundry amendments.

Mr. CASSERDY'S motion to strike out the increase to the Educational Bureau was voted down.

An amendment by Mr. WILLIAMS to increase the salary of the Comptrollers and Auditors of the Treasury and Interior Departments, Assistant Postmaster General, and Commissioners of Customs and Pensions to $4,000 per annum, was adopted.

Mr. SCOTT moved to insert Pittsburgh in the list as one of the places to which goods in bond may be transported under the law of last session.

Mr. MCDILL moved to include Mobile. Both motions were agreed to.

The bill then passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER stated that the business before the House was on suspending the rules for the passage of a resolution offered by Mr. Dawes as follows:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of several regular appropriation bills, and that they be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole in the order therein as reported from the Committee on Appropriations; that after two o'clock to-day they take precedence of all other business until disposed of.

After some conversation as to the effect of the resolution the question was taken and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back the Senate bill entitled an act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of the road, and for other purposes, with an amendment. He stated that part of the bill had been reported by Mr. RANDALL called for the reading of the original bill, which contains the names of John C. Fremont, Marshall O. Roberts, Thos. A. Scott and Wm. M. Rosecrans as corporators.

The amendment proposed by Mr. WHEELER was next read. It changes some of the names of the corporators, changes the name of the company to the South Pacific Railway Company, and reduces the capital from one hundred to fifty millions of dollars.

Mr. Wheeler explained the bill.

After some debate the bill was amended and passed, 104 to 50.

The House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Important Bills Under Consideration—Changes in the School Law—The Proposed Court of Appeals.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A further supplement to an act for the regulation and maintenance of the public schools by common schools, approved the 8th day of May, 1854.

I. LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That any board or directors, or two of more boards conjointly, may appoint, at such a salary as may be agreed upon a competent local teacher, not a director holding a professional or permanent certificate, local superintendent of schools, and regularly employed in the business of visiting schools, instructing teachers, gathering statistics and making out reports, as they, in connection with the county superintendent, may deem expedient.

II. CHANGES IN TEXT-BOOKS.

SEC. 2. That all text-books adopted for use in the common schools by boards of directors in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1854 shall remain unchanged for three years.

III. ELECTION AND SALARIES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

SEC. 3. That rooms for the meetings of conventions of directors, held for the purpose of electing county superintendents, shall be provided by the commissioners at the respective county seats, and such conventions shall assemble upon the call of the State Superintendent, issued six weeks previously, by circulars sent to all the boards of directors.

SEC. 4. That such conventions shall consist of two delegates from each township, borough and district in each ward in cities and boroughs entitled to representation, to be chosen from and by the several boards at the last regular meeting prior to the second Monday in May, or if no selection be made by a board, its president and secretary shall be the delegates.

SEC. 5. All county superintendents shall devote their whole time to the discharge of the duties appertaining to the office, and for continued neglect of duty, duplicate certificates from the part of a county superintendent, it shall be the duty of the State Superintendent to remove him from office, and immediately to convene and call a special meeting of the convention of directors to elect another superintendent to fill the vacancy, and before which he shall lay the reasons for his action.

SEC. 6. That the salary of a county superintendent shall be two dollars for each school under his supervision, and one dollar for each square mile in his county, *Provided*, That it shall not in any case be less than one thousand dollars, nor when wholly taken out of the general appropriation to common schools more than two thousand dollars per annum.

IV. EXAMINATIONS AT STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

SEC. 1. That the examinations of the graduating classes at the State Normal Schools shall be conducted by a board of which the State Superintendent shall be President, and of which the principal of the school whose students are under examination, the principal of one other State Normal School, and two of the county superintendents of Pennsylvania, to be designated by the State Superintendent, shall be members, the actual expenses of whom in attending shall be paid, to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum, out of the annual appropriation to normal schools.

SEC. 8. That the State Superintendent, with the advice and consent of the Board, shall appoint on or before the first of May annually, three citizens of each normal district, which has a normal school in operation, to act as trustees on the part of the State in the boards of trustees of the several normal schools.

V. AN ENUMERATION OF CHILDREN.

SEC. 9. That the directors of the several school districts, and those of wards in cities and boroughs, shall, in connection with their annual reports for the year 1872, and every third year thereafter, report, in such a form as the State Superintendent shall prescribe, the whole number of children in their respective districts or wards of school age, distinguishing white from colored, or black, or native or foreign parentage, and the length of time each attended school during the three preceding years, and whether the school attended was a private or a public one, or if not at school, the reason for its absence.

VI. THE LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM.

SEC. 10. That the word "five" shall be inserted in place of the word "three" in section 28, act of May, 1854, and school directors shall keep the schools of their respective districts open five months in the year, *Provided*, That the length of term shall remain the same as at present in districts where the maximum amount of tax allowed by law to be levied for school purposes shall be found insufficient to keep the schools in operation a longer length of time.

VII. TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

SEC. 11. That the county superintendent of any county may, at his discretion, continue in session with the same powers the teachers' institute required to be held by him under the provisions of the act of April, 1867, for ten days inclusive of the day allowed for to and returning from it, and such extended institute shall be subject to all conditions of said act.

SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of the State Superintendent, in conjunction with the County Superintendents, to prepare a plan for uniform institutes held in the several counties with respect to the time of holding, and mode of conducting them, so as to promote their highest efficiency; and he is hereby required to provide at least one competent teacher to attend the institute of each county, and pay him such reasonable compensation for services and expenses as may be agreed upon, the same to be settled in the usual manner by the Auditor General, *Provided*, That the whole sum thus expended shall not in any one year exceed five thousand dollars, and that it shall be paid by the officers or employees of the school department.

SEC. 13. That all laws conflicting with the preceding sections are hereby repealed.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The bill introduced in the Senate on Friday, creating a Court of Appeals, provides that the court shall consist of three judges, to be first appointed by the Governor, and at the next election to be elected for fifteen years, and one judge shall be assigned as the Chancellor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. There shall be one for each district, and a court reporter. There are to be six districts, the terms to be held in the following places: The first at Philadelphia, the second at Harrisburg, the third at Wilkesbarre, the fourth at Pittsburgh, the fifth at Williamsport, and the sixth at Erie. The courts are to be the same as those of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and they are to have exclusive jurisdiction of all matters now vested in the Supreme Court sitting in banc, relating to equity, of appeal from the subordinate courts, of all writs of error, and to all such courts, and all writs of error to such Courts whenever the State is a party.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sad Sequel to a Brilliant Wedding—A Bride on Sunday—A Corpse on Tuesday.

Special dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 21, 1871.

A wedding of more than ordinary interest and magnificence took place at Lagrange, Indiana, this morning last, in the Methodist Church. Mr. John E. Bitbongh, of Chicago, was married to Miss Trowbridge, a highly accomplished young lady of this place. On Sunday morning, the young wife was seized with convulsions, proceeding, it is thought, from brain fever, which continued at short intervals until this morning, when she died. The parties moved in the highest social circles.

CHINA.

Assault on Mr. Seward's Party at Woochang—The Authorities Apologise—Memorial from Protestant Missionaries.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The following news is received from London by mail: The China papers received by evening mail report an assault made on Mr. Seward, late American Minister, and the rest of his party during their visit to Woochang. The visitors, the North China *Herald* says, went over the river from Hankow to Woochang, and when they proceeded up the hill to a Pagoda, on their arrival they found the usual crowd of boys and beggars, all of whom were clamorous for money cash. The party were not provided for such a demand, and after enjoying the view from the position commenced the homeward descent. On the way down, however, the boys pelted the chairs with stones, considerably damaging one of them, but discontinued the amusement on being yelled at by the Coolies. Mr. Holmes, of the consular establishment, has since received a letter of apology and regret from the Taotai, of Hankow, for the occurrence.

A memorial has been presented by the Protestant missionaries in China to the diplomatic body at Pekin, deprecating the policy of allowing the Chinese authorities to escape from their treaty engagements to grant protection to Christian missionaries. Hostility toward foreigners is, the memorialists say, not likely to subside without further violent developments unless the utmost firmness is employed by the foreign powers for its repression.

THE CARNIVAL.

The Previous Failure Attoned For.

The Masked Procession an Entire Success.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1871.

To-day has been devoted wholly and unreservedly to the Carnival. Congress was in session, but the members transacted business in a purely mechanical manner, and the galleries were a deserted and melancholy aspect. The weather was not so auspicious as on yesterday, the day being ushered in with a chilly northeast wind, and the sky overcast with threatning clouds, which latter at times would drizzle a penetrating moisture that was far from agreeable to the tens of thousands who, as on the day previous, lined Pennsylvania avenue. It is estimated that the influx of strangers to-day amounted to fifteen thousand. The long heralded masked procession took up its line of march at two o'clock, forming at Fifteenth street, thence to the Capitol, thence countermarching to Seventh street. Even the most critical and carping vote it a decided success. The costumes worn were both rich and elegant, and numerous hits at leading features of the day were easily recognized and loudly cheered. The carnival winds up to-night by two grand balls, both of which are largely attended, and are in every respect successful affairs. The grand ball at the Corcoran Art Gallery last night is pronounced the most elegant and agreeable entertainment of the kind ever given in Washington.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The festivities of the Carnival were closed this afternoon with a tournament and procession of maskers in all kinds of ridiculous costumes. The first woman President of the United States and Capital removal were among the novel features. The diversion were witnessed by many thousands of spectators, and considered a compensation for the partial disappointment of yesterday. Both Houses of Congress adjourned in time to enable members to see the maskers. This evening there is another general individual and Pennsylvania averse, and also pyrotechnic displays.

A long communication was received by Mr. Campbell, of Maryland, suggesting that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of several regular appropriation bills, and that they be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole in the order therein as reported from the Committee on Appropriations; that after two o'clock to-day they take precedence of all other business until disposed of.

After some conversation as to the effect of the resolution the question was taken and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back the Senate bill entitled an act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of the road, and for other purposes, with an amendment. He stated that part of the bill had been reported by Mr. RANDALL called for the reading of the original bill, which contains the names of John C. Fremont, Marshall O. Roberts, Thos. A. Scott and Wm. M. Rosecrans as corporators.

The amendment proposed by Mr. WHEELER was next read. It changes some of the names of the corporators, changes the name of the company to the South Pacific Railway Company, and reduces the capital from one hundred to fifty millions of dollars.

Mr. Wheeler explained the bill.

After some debate the bill was amended and passed, 104 to 50.

The House adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Pittsburgh Made a Port of Entry—The Movement to Have the Tariff On Wool Reduced—The New Government for the District of Columbia, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1871.

Appropriation Bill Passed.

The Senate to-day passed the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, after having debated it eleven days. The most important amendment was probably that for a port of entry at Detroit among the places to which the provisions of the internal port of entry bill are applicable.

The Raid on the Tariff.

The Ways and Means Committee heard several eastern men this morning, who urged the adoption of Asper's bill reducing the duty on wool to three per cent. Mr. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt, Tiltinghat & Co.; Mr. Spaulding, of the firm of Spaulding, Hunt & Co., of New York, and Mr. Edward Harris of Rhode Island, appeared before the committee and set forth their views of the injurious operations of the present rate of duty in arguments already familiar to those who have kept the run of the question. They claimed that the reduction asked for was not looking toward free trade, but was in reality in the interest of the protection of woolen manufacturers, and of the wool growers of the West. Mr. Hooper asked Mr. Harris whether he did not sign a circular in 1867 asking Congress to enact the present tariff. He replied that his name was signed to it without his knowledge or consent, and added that Mr. H. N. Slater, Mr. R. G. Hayard and himself, the then most experienced if not the largest manufacturers of woolens in this country, were opposed to the present tariff rates.

The New Government for the District.

The President this morning signed the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia, and transmitted it to the State Department for record. No appointment of Governor will be made before the latter part of this week or the first of next. The candidates and their respective chances remain as mentioned heretofore in these dispatches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1871.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL AND WOOLENS.

The woolen manufacturers and woolen commission merchants were before the Ways and Means Committee, to-day, asking a uniform duty of three cents on carpet wools or free woolens, and consent to a reduction of thirty cents per pound on manufactured woolens. This is the first time manufacturers have appeared asking for a reduction of the tax.

ASKING NO FAVORS.

Ex-Senator Drake contradicts the statement that he asked the appointment of J. Milton Turner, as Minister to Liberia. Since he left the Senate he has established permanent business relations, and engagements, considering such attempts improper in one holding a judicial station.

THE CAROLINE RAILROADS.

Although the friends of the measure are industriously at work, a canvass of both Houses indicates that it will be impossible to get the Louisville and Southern Railway bill this session, and parties here in the interest of the bill admit this to be the case. General Congressional legislation is very far behind, and will shortly require a fortnight to overtake the legislative days. Besides, there are many members who are committed against the measure on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and are therefore being involved in this as in the proposed Airline bill. There is no doubt, however, that the bill will have a majority in Congress in favor of executing the power to build the road, but during the session, which begins March 14th, these bills will pass.

BILL SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Arkansas complications are now attracting the attention of the Executive. It is greatly feared that a bloody conflict may occur. Dispatches to that effect have, it is understood, been received from the United States officials in the State, and there is no room for any one fears. The President has issued orders looking to action in such an event.

DEMPSEY AND O'TOOLE.

The testimony before the Appropriation Committee of the House, to-day, developed the envelope manufacturers, from various sections of the country, in regard to the alleged improper assignment of right to manufacture envelopes for the Post Office sale by the Postoffice Department of stamped envelopes at prices much below the lowest charged by manufacturers, in accordance with the contract, to the effect that the Dempsey and O'Toole contract was annulled through a combination to accomplish that end.

REMOVE REMOVED.

A memorial to the President is circulating for signatures, which asks the removal of Mr. Walsworth, the present Commissioner on the part of the United States to the Vienna Exposition, and the appointment of another in his place. The complaint against Mr. Walsworth is that he has failed to take proper attention to the business of the commission, and remains absent from Washington several months at a time.

NO SUBSIDIES FOR LIGHTNING.

General Spinola, in charge of the Morse and Asiatic Telegraph bill is not pressing it before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on account of its improving a subsidy which the committee reported weeks ago to oppose all telegraph bills having subsidies in them.

MONEY TO IMPROVE THE RIVERS.

The House Appropriation Committee has agreed to the River and Harbor bill reported by the Commerce Committee. Among the items are the following: For the improvement of St. Mary's falls canal, $50,000; for the improvement of the Ohio river, for the preservation of the falls of St. Anthony and the navigation of the river above the same, $50,000; for improvement of the Upper Mississippi river by removing snags and dredging, $42,000; for the Monongahela river, $50,000; for the Kanawha river, $60,000; for the Des Moines rapids, $275,000; for improvement of the Mississippi river, $150,000; for the Kansas rivers, $150,000; for improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, $180,000; for the improvement of the Cumberland river, $50,000; for Louisville Canal, $50,000; for the improvement of the Red river, $50,000; for the improvement of the Missouri river, and all moneys heretofore appropriated for the improvement of the Missouri river, and which may hereafter shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair and completion of the works heretofore begun, between Council Bluffs and Chattanooga, and for the continuation of the works now in progress below Chattanooga, including the Muscle Shoals.

MASSILLON, O.

A Citizen of Canton Fatally Injured by Falling Through a Bridge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., February 21, 1871.

A man by the name of Bowen, a citizen of Canton, was found under the railroad bridge at this place in a helpless condition last night about ten o'clock. He was taken to a hotel by the City Marshal, where a physician was called in and found Bowen was badly injured, having four ribs on the left side broken, also three or four right sides and a lung perforated. It is supposed he was trying to cross the bridge and fell through to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, as no train passed over the bridge at the time which he was found. It is thought he will not recover.

ASHLAND, O.

A Hardware Store Entered by Burglars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., February 21, 1871.

Last night about eleven o'clock the hardware store of S. W. & T. M. Beer was entered by burglars, and goods stolen to the amount of four hundred dollars, consisting of revolvers, fine cutlery, and silverplated ware. The burglars gained entrance by forcing the rear door. No clue to the perpetrators.

VALPARAISO, IND.

Cooper Shop Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., February 21, 1871.

About three o'clock this morning a cooper shop, owned by William Quinn, of this place, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time it and the contents were entirely consumed. Loss about five hundred dollars, and insured for ten thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

DECATUR, IND.

Boiler Explosion—Seven or Eight Persons Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DECATUR, IND., February 21, 1871.

This afternoon about three o'clock the boiler in the saw mill and spoke factory of H. W. Shackley & Co., at Decatur, Ind., exploded, wounding some seven or eight persons, injuring three so severely that they can hardly recover.

CAUSE OF THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Statement of the Strikers—They Say that the Operators are Entirely to Blame for the Strike and Its Continuance.

The Miners' Cenevolent Association publish a statement of the causes which led to the suspension of operations in the coal mines. It is shown that at the commencement of the strike the operators had a surplus of two million tons of coal on hand, and the subsequent rise of two dollars per ton has already netted the sum of four million dollars. The miners, it is claimed, without exception, are ready to resume work, but the operators are not, owing, as they say, to the market being overstock, their chief object being to lower the wages of the miners. They will not submit to higher and afterward attach the blame to the miners for all this curtailment of business, and therefore thereby denounce them before the public for the sole purpose of strengthening their combinations. It is proposed that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and general coal operators who have resigned their membership with the Anthracite Board of Trade, are about to institute proceedings against the several carrying companies, under what is known as the conspiracy law of the State of Pennsylvania. Coal is selling at $10 per ton at retail in New York city, with a prospect of its being still higher before the week is out. This rise is attributed to the large combined suspension of mining in Pennsylvania, but more to the sudden increase by the railroad companies of the rates of freight. They give notice, just as the miners are on the point of resuming work, that they will charge seventy dollars per ton and upward for bringing coal to tidewater, instead of two or three dollars which they have been charging.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

GEORGE C. RYCKMAN, government pilot at Vallejo, California, and a master in the navy during the war, died suddenly yesterday morning of congestion of the lungs.

The Central Pacific Express train westward struck a broken rail above Rocklin yesterday. Two sleeping cars were thrown down an embankment and demolished. Nobody was seriously injured.

Christopher Stout, aged sixty-nine, committed suicide yesterday morning, at the house of his son-in-law, Jacob Hoffman, in Hill district, Louisville, by shooting himself with a horse pistol loaded with balls and pebbles, leaving his entire face and head, having nothing of the head but the chin, with the scalp hanging over it like a cloth.

A movement has been inaugurated looking toward the union of all Catholic temperance societies in Massachusetts, for the better promulgation of the temperance cause.

The Boston *Transcript* learns that through the instrumentality of the National Bank examiners in that district, several delinquencies in the conduct of officers of Boston National Banks have been brought to light. The extent of the misapplication of funds has not been ascertained, but it is believed that the bank will not suffer any loss except the loss of the services of the officers also.

The French relief fund in Boston amounts to $79,000.

FIRES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—The old part of the Cincinnati Union Bethel, on Front street, was burned this morning at an early hour. The new Union Bethel as a reading room, cheap restaurant for seamen and others, as a newsboys' home and other purposes, in connection with the benevolent work of the society. The splendid new building in the rear, recently finished by the society to accommodate one of the largest audiences of any church in the country, was much exposed. The roof was damaged and the walls scorched, but otherwise the loss to the latter will be covered by a few thousand dollars. The old part was insured for $5,000 in the American and $2,000 in the Cincinnati. The adjoining stores of Gath & Vanuva and Nymier & Hatz were somewhat damaged by water. The new building was amply covered by insurance. The whole loss is about $30,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 21.—About two o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the two-story brick slaughter house of Davis & Harrington, 570, 572 and 574 First avenue, destroying the entire building and three hundred sheep. The loss on the building is $35,000, and on wool $7,000. Insured for $17,400.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, February 21, 1871.

EXTORTIONATE PRICE FOR COAL.

Coal retailed in this city and Brooklyn yesterday at fifteen dollars a ton. The exortionate price is explained by the general belief that the severity of the weather suddenly changed to cold again, much suffering must necessarily ensue.

STEAMSHIPS DISPATCHED.

The steamships Cleopatra, from Havana, and the Wisconsin, from Liverpool, have arrived.

THE SIMMONS CASE.

The funeral of Edward H. Simmons, better known as "Doc" Simmons, the engineer killed at the New Hamburg railroad disaster, took place from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostle. The church was filled with people, and a large crowd gathered on the avenue. The greatest sympathy is manifested for the family of deceased, and every respect for his heroism. Hon. Dr. Lamb officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hall. A collection for the family was made. After prayer, the remains were borne for interment to Hollywood. Four engineers and four firemen, among the latter Lalton, who jumped off the engine and broke his pall-bearers.

THE BOOK CONCERN AGAIN.

The Sub-Committee to which was referred the charges made by Dr. Lanahan against the Book Concern, agreed to-morrow.

O'DONAVAN ROSA

Started last night to meet Gen. Hughes and escort him to this city.

HEARTLESS SPORT.

In a pigeon shooting match Capt. Bogardus killed forty-six out of fifty birds.

GWYNN THE BIGAMIST.

Dr. Gwynn, who some days ago was convicted of bigamy in the Court of General Sessions, has obtained from Judge Barnard a writ of error, and stay of proceedings, for the purpose of a new trial.

THE FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

The amount contributed to the French Relief Fund exceeds $100,000.

HEAVY PENALTY.

Suit has been commenced in the United States District Court by the Government to recover from Messrs. Weld & Co., one of the largest importing houses in the city, a penalty of $400,000. According to the statement on the part of the Government, in 1868 the defendants imported two cargoes of sugar, worth $700,000 each, and made false entries at the Custom House as to value. According to the statute this would forfeit the cargo, but the goods not being accessible to the Government, suit is brought to recover their value.

COMMISSIONER TO DISTRIBUTE THE RELIEF FUND.

A dispatch from London states that ex-Secretary Hugh McCullough, Benjamin Moran, Secretary of Legation, Russell Sturgis and J. S. Morgan will act as the American committee to receive and distribute the funds for the relief of the suffering French. On Monday a dispatch was received, stating that more than ten thousand pounds, and with the suggestion that the agricultural districts be relieved at once.

CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

One of the leading dailies claims to have obtained all the particulars, sustained by affidavits, of the manner in which Gould, Fisk & Co. obtained possession of the Erie Railroad, and which it publishes there it will be the most astounding financial revelations ever made in New York.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1871.

THE Ex-Confederate General JOHN B. MCCOMPER died on Saturday last at Houston, Texas. He was not distinguished for any remarkable successes during the war, but sometime after its close he took a terrible revenge on the people of the Northern States. He went to lecturing.

THE New York *World* of Monday has a two-column article on "Federal Bayonet Law." We have nothing to say against its lachrymosity, although it trickles tears with the sorrowful unction of JOB TROTTER himself. We simply protest against its internecine. It is a worse weariness than "the wolf's long howl on Oonalaska's shore." Dear *World*, remember NOAH, and be brief.

THE Italian Unity and Freedom meeting this evening in one respect will be an event in the history of our city, and we are glad to know that the prospect of a numerous attendance is good. If in our broad land there is a community famous for sympathy with the cause of the rights of man it is this, and it is eminently proper that the triumph of this cause in Italy should on this day receive recognition. Several speakers of eloquence and ability have positively signified their intention to be present and address the meeting.

ALMOST the same dash of electricity which acquaints us with the interesting fact that the San Domingo Commissioners are engaged acquiring a knowledge of certain facts which are supposed to underlie as principal supports the annexation of San Domingo, brings intelligence that Minister SICKLES, at Madrid, is "prospecting" for the acquisition of Cuba—a proposition, we are assured, that has come to be regarded by the Spanish government with more "patience" than formerly. And, curiously enough, it begins to be talked that possibly, as the result of the Joint High Commission, more territory in the North may be acquired from Great Britain by the United States. Really, believers in the doctrine of our "manifest destiny" have reason to be encouraged, especially as Mexico is ripening rapidly.

HORACE GREELEY, in notifying the invitation committee of the Ohio Editorial Convention of his inability to be present at its meeting, expresses the hope that it will hasten the triumph of a much needed reform "whereby editors shall be induced to discuss each other's positions and principles rather than their physical peculiarities and personal history." To which we say Amen. Responsibility is in the ratio of power and opportunity. No class of men can do more to elevate and ennoble public sentiment, thought and feeling than they. Any man who possesses a keener relish for a smart thrust at an opponent than regard for courtesy and respect for truth—and any man who thinks himself to be gifted with exceptionally acute instinct for nosing about among other people's secrecies, sorrows or infirmities—is, however honorable and gifted in other respects, quite unfitted for the discharge of the grave and lofty duties which attach to the editorial profession.

IS the *Illinois Staatszeitung* a correspondent gives a quite unlovely portraiture of German society in San Francisco. The sketch is the more worthy of attention perhaps as it flatly contradicts some statements on the subject very current through the pleasing impressions which passing travelers have received in the sojourn of a few days in the city and recorded in their books for the entertainment of the world and the gratification of their San Francisco hosts. According to our correspondent, the prevailing spirit of the Germans in San Francisco is that of a market village in Germany. It is characterized by narrowness, prejudices, cockneyism and philistinism, covered over with a varnish of affected European anarchy, Anglo-American shoddyism, and thin cultivated by long labors in the diggings. The reader is requested to "mix these offensive elements in equal proportions, let them ferment some time and cool off under 150 degrees Celsius, and he will get a notion as nearly as possible correct of the German society of Frisco. A desirable state of society but we submit premature in its development.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, the name of whose editor is included in the list of corporators, has at last broken silence on the subject of the TWEED-Tammany scheme which was first exposed in the COMMERCIAL. It does not deny the existence of the design to create certain huge "Commissions," but says it is not intended to "transfer the control of the city either to Tammany or to our local Democracy." Burglars caught out on a professional expedition are always prepared with a convenient if not plausible explanation of the objects of their excursion. The real one they never confess but always deny. The fact of their being abroad, however, it would be useless to dispute. The *Press* admits everything except the TWEED-Tammany part of the plot, and says "the question is simply one for consideration and discussion;" and it further says: "We understand the matter will come before the Legislature this week when its nature will be fully developed." No better evidence of the "nature" of the thing can well be than is furnished in the fact that TWEED and other Tammany leaders have been for some time past engaged "linking into shape" the scheme which the *Press* would make people believe is altogether an innocent affair and wholly for the public welfare!

IT is reported that Mr. SEWARD is gathering materials for a book, the object of which is to show the obligations of the rest of the world to this country. There can be no doubt that the United States have, in various ways, exerted a very great, and, in some respects, beneficent influence, not only upon South America and Europe, but even upon Asia and Africa, and a book, in which the subject should be illustrated with the necessary minuteness and completeness of detail, would be exceedingly interesting and valuable. But to prepare such a work on the subject as, while raising respect for us abroad by exhibiting our excellent services and performances, would not prove injurious at home by increasing our already enormous vanity and self-conceit, would certainly demand rather peculiar qualifications in the author. Whether or not they are possessed by the eminent statesman said to be engaged in the work we do not feel qualified to decide. His powers as a patriotic panegyrist were very strikingly shown forth in an eloquent discourse delivered in the Senate shortly before the outbreak of the late war, in which he described the impressions he had received concerning the power and grandeur of his country during his then recent tour in Europe. It is, perhaps, doubtful whether he would be willing, if he were able to tone down or soften his sketches of our creditable achievements and worthy traits of character by holding up the dark side of our history, and by a candid delineation of our national faults and shortcomings.

We have been led into this strain of remark by the statement and the suggestion of an American correspondent respecting Mr. PLATTE, a French gentleman well known by reputation, if not personally, to many of our readers. He has often visited this country, with the result of having become an intense Republican and admirer of American institutions. He is now described as "probably the most influential citizen of Nice, if we except such as are in the highest official position." Editor of a newspaper in Nice, "he does not hesitate to speak publicly the most unwelcome, the most mortifying truths, when he conceives that there is need of so doing." A Protestant preacher in Paris having quoted with approbation the declaration that "the destruction of France would be the blinding of the world;" Mr. PLATTE, criticising the discourse, rebuked the preacher and those who applauded him, in the following terms:

"Prolonged acclamations greeted these words. We are not surprised at this, but * * * what shall we say of the final declaration which proclaims France the light of humanity? * * * Great by the gifts which she has received, little by the use which she has made of them, France is a thousand leagues from the character which these eloquent hyperboles assign to her. Monarchical and Catholic, she suppressed the reformation; revolutionary, she does not how to establish liberty; Voltarian, she lost the religious sentiment; imperialist and materialist, she has not known how to retain either her self-respect or the respect of other nations. Hitherto the lights which she has shed upon humanity have resembled those fireworks which, having shone brilliantly for an instant, leave the night darker than before."

THE American traveler, a citizen of Cincinnati, from whom we borrow the quotation, has no doubt that, in his repeated visits to our country Mr. PLATTE learned to detest our admiration of ourselves as well as to admire of our institutions. "In the light of our national vanity he learned to appreciate that his own people." The suggestion seems to us very probable, as no intelligent foreigner who visits our shores ever fails to be disgusted with the trait, however much he may be pleased with our government and laws. As it is well understood that Mr. PLATTE, by his denunciation of French vanity, as well as by his advocacy of republicanism, is rendering most valuable service to his countrymen, Americans may justly claim, it appears, some share in the work. Through him we are laying the French under obligations. The instance is certainly worthy of the attention of Mr. SEWARD, or whoever is disposed to undertake the much desiderated book in illustration of American influence on mankind.

M. THIERS, historian of France, has been elected Provisional President of France. We sincerely hope that this choice will eventuate in the successful solution of the grave problems which confront France to-day. He is a practical statesman—clear-headed, shrewd, sagacious, energetic, cool, wary and of universally acknowledged capacity. Embodying a curious admixture of liberal and conservative principles—a champion of the people's rights and the upholder of Papal temporal authority—neither a radical nor an imperialist, we think that if any one can fuse into a homogeneous mass the scattered elements of French national unity, and give to them intelligent direction and purpose, he is the man.

But we are by no means so sanguine as our contemporaries appear to be of a peaceful reconstruction of her future government, the re-establishment of internal order, and the development of her industrial activities, which they glowingly predict as the fruitage of this election. We hope for it with all our heart. We trust that under his leadership France may move forward through all noble prosperity to the accomplishment of all noble aims and destinies. M. THIERS is a statesman, and we are glad to observe that he has called around him a cabinet of able men to assist him in the discharge of his intricate and delicate duties. But it is not talent which is to save France in the present emergency. It is good sense, patriotic self-sacrifice, and comprehension of her moral needs. The remedy for her distress does not lie with the President or his Cabinet, but with the people themselves. The fact of his election is a hopeful sign, in that it indicates the existence of a spirit of courageous contrition among the people who a few months ago derided him and laughed him to scorn. We do not believe Frenchmen to be lacking in sincerity or in depth of feeling. The central defect of their character appears to consist in the absence of that steadfast constancy and immutable resolve which underlies all lasting achievments and progress. France is always intense, even in her frivolities. Touch her with fire and she blazes like a brush heap; but she does not kindle slowly and burn steadily, like a green hickory log. In this statement we except, however, her revenge. Like banked fires, this quality appears never to die out.

And we are persuaded that a spirit of rankling resentment should permeate and sour her now. If, under all her processes of restoration and rehabilitation, there lie the incentive of retaliation for the humiliation inflicted by Prussia, she will miss the meaning of the whole lesson which has been taught her. Bitterness and longing for revenge may be perfectly natural, but they are not the means whereby to build up a helpful and noble France. Should she act and choose with a view of inviting future war or making it inevitable, such a proceeding would be fatal to the vitals of her strength. No great nation ever yet arose out of a desire for revenge. Passion has its grandeurs and sublimities, but they are powerless to evoke order out of chaos. Poor France has indeed suffered greatly, but from first to last during all this dreadful havoc her worst foes have been those of her own household. The dismembership of her territory is not an irreparable calamity. But the loss of her moral and mental equipoise would be. Whether France shall ultimately elect to serve as a monarchy or a republic, is of comparatively minor importance. But let her *serve*.

Father FARRELL in the minds of all who have taken note of the progress of the affair. A most sincere, industrious, well informed and in every sense worthy and respectable priest, he made no secret of his joy in the consummation of Italian unity, and uttered a decided protest against the interposition of the secular powers for the restoration of the Pope's temporal reign. In pursuing this course the Father seemed to walk alone, that is uncountenanced and unsupported by a single one of his brother clergymen of the Catholic church. All Protestants were surprised. In view of the perfectly well known policy and discipline of the church, few of them even hoped that the position of dissent assumed by the Pastor of St. Joseph's parish, would be tolerated by his ecclesiastical superiors. All, or nearly all, confidently expected that he would be punished with greater or less severity, and, therefore, no surprise was created by the announcement, made a few days ago, that Father FARRELL had been removed from the important charge which he had so long occupied with credit to himself and advantage to his parishioners. Though not surprised by the event, the newspaper men, the Protestant public in general, and not a few Catholics gave free expression to the indignation excited by an act so arbitrary and so inconsistent with American notions touching freedom of thought and personal independence. A state of feeling which amounted to positive excitement in the community of New York was the result, and the consequence is that Father FARRELL, for the present at any rate, remains in his parish. Naturally, perhaps, some mystery still rests upon the adjustment of the difficulty. We are told that it was reached through "confidential interviews between Father FARRELL and the Archbishop." It is distinctly understood that the former has made no retraction of his language, or surrender of his convictions on the subject of Italian liberty and the sacredness of popular rights, while it is equally well understood that the ecclesiastical dignitary has not renounced a particle of his authority. The simple explanation we suppose to be that the Archbishop issued his mandate of removal in temporary forgetfulness of his geographical latitude. The incident is significant of several things, not the least important of which is the influence of Protestant opinion even upon Catholic dignitaries in this country. So it seems at present. We are, however, by no means sure that the affair has yet reached a conclusion. On the contrary, we rather expect that when the excitement caused by the archbishop's act shall have been quite forgotten, Father FARRELL will be found worthy of promotion to some quieter field of labor than St. Joseph's Parish.

ONE of the most beneficent measures of an Administration distinguished from the beginning for wise and liberal thoughtedness, consisted in securing the appointment of the Joint High Commission established to inquire into the differences between the United States and England. Not alone does it embrace the amicable adjustment of the difficulties which so long operated to provoke and irritate and estrange the two countries, but it also promises a great advance in the development of the principles of true international comity. It reaches far beyond the *Alabama*, or the dispute on the fisheries. It broadens into the future, and seeks to establish a sure basis for friendly international negotiations and reciprocities, where as yet all is selfishness and shifting sand. It looks in the direction of peace and human brotherhood, and the time wherein "the war drum throbs no longer and the battle flags are furled

In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

And yet it is a matter of grave doubt whether it will be allowed fair play. The motives of GRANT in proposing it and of England in agreeing to it are impugned. Extraneous and irrelevent questions are, if possible, to be sprung upon it. Conditions to which the commonest self-respect will render it impossible for England to accede are sought to be imposed on her at the outset of the discussion. In every way that ingenuity can suggest the anti-administrationists are trying to hamper and embarrass the Commission, even before it has met in formal session. Why? For no other reason under the sun than that President GRANT should not have the credit of settling the *Alabama* claims. Well; we have nothing to say relative to the opposition of the Democracy in this matter; their action has at least the merit of consistency. But as regards a certain distinguished Senator we respectfully propound the question whether scholarship and statesmanship and opinionative pessimism, after all, really make a man the center of the solar system?

ABOUT A POET.

The *Tribune* has our tenderest sympathies. Hidden away somewhere in the Connecticut vales is a "poet" who for several years has every week forwarded to that journal a "poem," which, upon receipt, has been duly consigned to the editorial waste-basket. The constant trickle of water will, however, in time wear away the hardest stone; and so the meek persistence of the undeterred Connecticut singer has at last softened into pity the obdurate editorial heart; wherefore he prints the latest effusion of his long neglected bard; to try, he explains, whether—since suppressing the verses failed to stop their coming—the publication of a few of them will not produce that effect. "If this should not succeed," he plaintively exclaims, "who will rescue us from this pest?"

We are in no wise astonished at the distress of the *Tribune*. To be under the necessity of lending its countenance to such productions as "Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludsoe," (one of which we recently published as a curiosity,) is of itself a sufficiently heavy burden, without being required to act as wet-nurse to every unmusical weakling born of a diseased imagination. For Colonel HAY, who in other directions is a writer of no inconsiderable culture and power, has as yet given no evidence that he was "born in the purple" and has the freedom of the poet's guild. The verses on which his sudden popularity is based furnish no indication of the possession of that spiritual insight which, working upward from the fact and downward from the law, is compelled into song whereby to publish, if only through broken hints and signs, its sense of the haunting presence not to be comprehended or named. We are not of those who refuse to drink nectar because it is offered to us in a tea-cup. We know that sane and healthy genius is often at war with recognized forms and modes of thought and expression, violating the conventional order because it discerns a higher order still. Neither do we condemn POPE because he differs from SHAKSPEARE, nor refuse to listen to SHELLEY'S wild, impalpable song because it is lacking in the calm serenity of WORDSWORTH'S pinnacled broodings. In the great order and cosmos of the universe we know that there is a place alike for the lofty and the lowly, for the vast and the minute; a separate place for the eagle and the wren, a distinct fragrance to the cedar and the violet. To feel whatever is beautiful, and to love whatever is true, is the true philosophy and practice.

But we cannot say that in the poems we have named Colonel HAY has enriched mankind with newer revelations of truth or beauty. Genius is freedom from oddity. Eccentricity views things in relation to its own crotchet; genius in relation to a new idea. We have as yet seen no indications that Colonel HAY'S verses are the spontaneous outcome of a controlling inspiration, but many to convey ideas which by reason of position he was simply under the dominion of an eccentric whim. At the best we can discover nothing more than a certain intellectual anarchy, a certain desire to startle, a certain exhibition of mediocrity in strong convulsions.

We have intimated that poets see as they are chosen to see. The value of man appeared to SCOTT in feudalism, to BYRON in impatience, to Shakspeare in society, to DANTE in the contrast of right and wrong. To GOETHE our snow mountains in the coals in his grate; another by gentleness only sunshine and grasses on frowning Alps. There is, however, one element which each possesses in common with all: it is the faculty of transfiguring whatever is touched. In the hands of a true singer the driest stick becomes an AARON'S rod, budding and blossoming into unutterable significances. Over things lowly and lofty, over things exquisite and coarse, they cast

"The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration and the poet's dream."

Colonel HAY has not done this, simply for the reason that he did not possess the imaginative power necessary to enable him to do so. Infinite ... the subject of one of the poems named, and sublimely heroic as is the other, he has succeeded only in constructing out of them (for it is a mechanical construction, not a living growth) a series of loferable verses marred by intolerable vulgarisms and conceits. We reiterate, the *Tribune* has our tenderest sympathy.

IT is dangerous to look at Williamsburg, Brooklyn, girls now-a-days, for any young man caught doing so is suspected at once of being that terrible fellow that has been going around stabbing divers and sundry females at the street corners in the gloaming. Last Sunday afternoon the children of a certain part of the city were enjoying themselves on the ice in the streets, when a quiet young German appeared among them and walked about seeing the sport. Soon some began to fancy that he only looked at the girls, and as this notion spread the crowd increased, and all staring intently at the stranger. Presently he became excited at being so closely watched, and, when he saw a policeman looking at him, he turned and ran with a hundred men in full pursuit. As he fled the crowd gained upon him, until at length he burst into a house, and begged the woman to save him from the angry mob. So she shut him down into the cellar, but when the police came yielded him to them. The man stoutly denies that he is the dangerous creature that he is taken for, but unless he can clearly prove his innocence the good people of Brooklyn, E. D., are likely to lynch him. So great is the excitement reported to exist over this affair that every person of suspicious appearance who is seen there is closely watched. It was only two weeks ago that a young man of good character came near being stoned by a crowd that took him to be the stabber. But whatever may be the fate of this man, the circumstances of his flight and pursuit give a pretty sketch of Sunday sports in the City of Churches.

ADAM SMITH wrote of "the wealth of nations" and knew nothing about saving his own income. ADAM SMITH knows nothing about the wealth of nations, but understands perfectly well how to increase his own income. ADAM SMITH was the father of the science of political economy in its relations to public affairs. ADAM SMITH is ignorant of anything like public economy, but is acquainted with the "ropes" for private acquisition. ADAM SMITH, the first, lived and wrote in England a century ago. ADAM SMITH, the second, lives in Chicago and works in the Illinois Legislature as a skillful member of the "Third House." The second ADAM has induced the canal trustees to lease to him for a number of years the "ninety-foot strip" for sixty miles on either side of the canal, which passes through the city. The municipality has expended $2,500,000 in deepening the canal right here and giving it the only value it possesses, that of being a considerable addition to the harbor capacity of the city. The Trustees seem to have some idea of the nastiness of this big "job," for they kept all information of the lease from the public until it was consummated, and we should not blame the Chicago people if they should put a profane emphasis on the last syllable of SMITH'S Christian name, when they speak of him.

THE story comes from Washington that before both governments agreed to the appointment of a joint high commission, it was arranged between Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton as a preliminary basis of negotiation that the British Government would agree to pay from fifteen to twenty-two millions of dollars and cede British Columbia to the United States in consideration of the Alabama claims. As an offset to the money matters, however, the counter claims of Britain in respect to the fisheries, and some think there will be no chance to get British Columbia, because these claims will be so great. Yet it is asserted that the Senate will ratify no treaty which does not secure to us this territory.

MESSRS. HENRY A. JONES, THOS. F. ECKERT, C. D. Hamond, John A. Williamson and Samuel Damage, have been incorporated as "The Iron Steamship, Steamship and Barge, Building Company of Cincinnati," with $250,000 capital stock, for the purpose of building iron vessels on the plan of Captain Boardman's boat, the "John T. Moore." It is proposed to lease one of the best dockyards in the city, and commence operations at once under the management of Captain A. O. Pittsfield, the builder of the "Moore."

THE directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Music are extremely discriminating in their views of morals and propriety. First they refused the building to Senator Revels on account of his color; second to Opera Bouffe Company; and in the third place have leased it for the term of six weeks to the managers of the Black Crook, one of the most objectionable, therefore best patronized, performances ever placed on the stage.

SPANISH affairs are not altogether lovely under the new King. The latest letters from Madrid report that the administration is busying itself with trivial affairs, the appointment of minor officers and the like, while neglecting important matters. No single head has been taken to suppress the La Porta band of robbers, who have plundered in the capital for the last two years, while their acknowledged leader, Bizcaccio porter of the royal palace, retains his office. Liberty of the press has ceased to exist and the prisons are said to be full of journalists and directors of newspapers hostile to the Government. The habeas corpus conceded by the Constitution is a dead letter. Preventive and extra judicial imprisonment takes place just as frequently at present as previous to the revolution. The clergy receive neither their salaries nor the indemnity which is due them for the estates of which they have been dispossessed. The state of siege continues in the Basque Provinces in defiance of the constitution, which prohibits it for more than three months. In short, illiberal and reactionary advisers seem to have control of the King. Even the national finances, which should be the first care, are daily getting into a worse condition. The government pays only a portion of the interest due on the consolidated three per cents, and finds itself forced to refuse money to the holders of coupons and obligations due on the 31st of December and to give in place of them Treasury bonds of the last issue of ninety millions at the rate of eighty, when they are quoted only at that of seventy-three on the Stock Exchange. To procure the sum necessary for the payment of the coupons of the three per cent. external debt, the Minister of Finance has drawn on the Spanish Committee of Finance in London, bills for £400,000, at four and six months from the date given

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, February 21, 1871.

No important change is noticeable in the local money market. The supply seems adequate to the comparative light demand upon it. Outside of banks negotiable paper is not in request, private capitalists preferring something more tangible, such as collateral notes or mortgages. The latter command ready sale.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McGwain, auctioneer, on second floor of his Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	61 55
Allegheny National Bank	48 50
Ewalt Street Bridge	5 00
Pittsburgh Insurance Co.	83 25

Government bonds were a fraction higher to-day in New York, from the fact that the purchase of two millions was made instead of to-morrow, which is reserved for commercial circles as a holiday.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning Sales.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862 (new)	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾
Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Gold	111¼	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railroad	91¾
Central Pacific Railroad	91¾
Currency Pacifics	112

—The New York evening *Post* of yesterday says: In the stock market nearly all the business has been in Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph, the former having advanced 2½@3%, and the latter to-day. There is a pool in each of these stocks, the Vanderbilt party being the manipulators of the Telegraph shares. The pool in Pacific Mail count on an additional subsidy from Congress on the China route. The service to be doubled. Should this subsidy be granted the stock will undoubtedly be advanced. The president of the Central Pacific Railroad is in town for the purpose, it is said, of formulating a traffic arrangement in regard to the China and Japan trade, made some time since by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The details will probably be made public soon. After these stocks the chief interest has been in Lake Shore and Northwest preferred, the fluctuations in which, as also in the remainder of the railroad list, have been quite narrow. The first class railroad shares there is a good but not large investment demand. Miscellaneous and express stocks are dull. At one o'clock the general market was strong.

—The following are the earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the first week in February:

	1871.	1870.	Differences.
Freight	$26,736 42	$8,990 17	Inc. $ 17,746 25
Coal	9,186 49	1,233 84	Inc. 7,952 64
Passengers	8,864 00	8,914 50	Dec. 50 50
Miscellaneous	1,700 00	1,700 00	
Total	$46,508 90	37,475 54	Inc. $ 9,113 36

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of New York Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the week:

February 21, 1871.	10:30 11	30 12:30	1:30 2	30 3
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & R.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do. Scrip	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Mich. Cent.				
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Cent.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
Cleve. & Pitt.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
C. & N. W.				
Do. pref.				
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
St. Paul	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do. pref.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio & Miss.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Chic. & Alton				
Do. pref.				
U. S. 6s Reg.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6s Coup.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
N. J. Central				
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Western U. Tel.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Quicksilver				
Wells, F. Ex.				
American Ex.				
U. S. Ex.				
Adams Ex.				

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tue.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94¾	94¾		
Do. Scrip	90¾	90¾		
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Reading	93¾	93¾		
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾		
Chicago & Northwestern	53¾	53¾		
Do. preferred	80¾	80¾		
Rock Island	107¾	107¾		
St. Paul	37¾	37¾		
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾		
Toledo & Wabash	52¾	52¾		
Do. preferred	93¾	93¾		
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾		
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾		
Adams Express	68¾	68¾		
Gold	111¼	111¼		

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	6[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾
Catawissa preferred	29¾
Big Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	57¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	15
Camden and Amboy Railroad	140
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Reading	93¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Gold and Silver, Coupons and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to the sums of $100 and upwards on diamond or well secured promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 21, 1871.

REMARKS.—There was a slight fall of snow this morning, which, however, soon disappeared, and the afternoon was pleasant and spring-like. Since our last there have been some rather important changes in the markets. Apples have gone up a shade, whilst butter is quoted a fraction lower. Dried apples are on the decline, whilst certain dealers in flour reduced their figures 25c per bbl on western brands; others, however, holding out for former quotations. Refined sugars have also given way in price, as will be seen by quotations below. Hominy, too, is lower. The various other articles enumerated in the markets are unchanged in price. Trade is reported fair, and dealers generally seem satisfied with the situation, whilst purchasers are holding their time. The produce and local markets are abundantly supplied.

Below are the wholesale prices now otherwise noted:

APPLES.—The current prices were $1 40@1 50 ₩ bbl. Choice selected $5@5 50 ₩ bbl. Receipts 160 bbls.

ASHES.—The market continues a fair supply. Sales pearls ash, common, 4½ per cent., 5½c; refined, 95 per cent., 2¾@3c; pearls, 96@97c; pearls, 96 @97c ₩ lb.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales 1 gal. buckets at $10 50 ₩ doz; ½ gallon do@$6.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is equal to the demand; sales at $3 ₩ cwt, $6 ₩ bbl.

BROOM CORN.—Sales at 7@8c ₩ lb.

BEANS.—Small navy $2 00 ₩ bushel; others as per quality, $1 90@2 00.

BRAN.—Market firm; sales at 90@95c ₩ 2c.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner 4-lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 75; No. 8 cans, ₩ 100, $13; 6-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 75.

BUTTER.—Receipts light, being only 172 packages. Regular sales of good to prime dairy ₩ lb; common from 18@20c.

BAR LEAD.—We are reported sales at 10@c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Trade fair and prices firm at quotations. Shoulders plain boxing, 7½c; sugar cured, 8c. Sides, plain, 9½c; clear do, 10½c. Breakfast bacon, 10@c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork, $16@16 50 ₩ bbl. Dried beef, 10c. Lard—Cheap prime steam, 12c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 13@13½c.

CHEESE.—There is a fair inquiry at the following figures: Western Reserve at 15 @16c; Ohio Factory 15@16c; Ohio Dairies, 14@15c; New York Goshen 16@17c; Sweitzer 18c ₩ lb. Receipts 784 boxes.

CORN MEAL.—Sales at 90@95c ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Belle berries ₩ bbl; Early others' varieties at $10@11.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales $5@5 50 ₩ barrel; Philadelphia $5 75.

CANNED GOODS.—Sales standard brands at 12@13c ₩ can load. Supply ample.

CHEESE.—Sales of Louisville, Cincinnati and Ohio at 15 ₩ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 25@2 50 ₩ barrel.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12½@c; star, full weight, 15c; short weight, 14c; stearine 19@20c ₩ lb.

COAL.—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ₩ ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—There has been a slight decline in dried apples. We quote sales at the following: Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 9½@10c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 6@6c for bright, and 5c for sliced. Dried black berries, 16@16c; pitted cherries 20c per ₩; unpitted do, 8@9c.

EGGS.—Fresh eggs are arriving more freely and sell at 30@30c per dozen; preserved 20@20c, and dull at that.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Sales currants at 11@11½c ₩ lb; prunes 11@12c; Valencia raisins 10@10½c; layer raisins $3 50 per box.

FEATHERS.—Sales live geese feathers No 1 to the trade at one ₩ lb, 60c in a small way.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last 367 barrels. Our home line reduced western brands 25c per barrel all around, whilst others held for former rates. We quote: Choice white wheat, in bbls, 7 00@7 25; good brands red wheat, $6 75@7 00; choice Minnesota, for bakers' use, $7 50@7 75; in sacks 50c less. Mill rates, National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00@7 25; Diamond, do, do, $6 75@7 00; amber in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 50; Palmetto, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 25.

GRAIN.—Receipts since our last were as follows: Corn 900 sacks; rye 325 sacks; barley 427 sacks; wheat 1,074 sacks; corn 168 sacks. We have no change to note in prices, though the market cannot be termed strong. The following were the rulings of the market for wheat: Red winter $1 30, 1 32½ 1 35 @ bu; white $1 40@1 45. Oats—Jobbers are firm; sales are reported from depot, in round lots, at 47@48c ₩ bushel, and 50@52c by the car load from store at Allegheny. Corn—There is a fair demand, with sales mixed shelled in bulk at 67@67c; retail sales at 70c. Rye—The stock is light and 95c @$1 00 is about the range of prices. Barley—Sales of choice at $1 40@1 50 ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES.—By quotations below it will be seen that refined sugars are a shade lower. We quote as follows, premising that trade is very active:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11½@c; prime 11¼@c; good fair 11@11¼c; Porto Rico 11@11½c; good to prime 11@c; good 10¾@c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 12½c; A coffee 12½@c; B coffee 12½@c; extra C 12¼@c; C yellow 12 @12¼c; Demerara, new, white, 16@c ₩ ₩.

Syrups—Fancy 70c@$1; white honey 70c; strawberries 60c; extra honey 55@55c; rower grade 40 to 45c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 60c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffee—Strictly prime 18½c; prime 18¼c; good 18@18½c; fair 17½@17¾c; roasted 18 pounds 20c.

Teas—Young Hyson 70@$1 50; Imperial, fair $1 00; lower grades down to 50c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Gunpowder fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80c; Oolong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 70c; Japan fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 70c.

Spices—Grain pepper 22c. Pimento 11c. Cloves 20c. Cassia, 20c.

RICE.—Sales of choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c. Rice—Sales of choice 9½@c; prime 9c.

HAY.—Sales at $18@18 50 per ton; wagon, $19@21.

FISH.—Regular sales at $6@6 50 ₩ bbl.

HOMINY.—There has been a slight decline in price, and we quote sales in a regular way at $5@5 50 ₩ bbl.

HONEY.—Sales at 20@22c ₩ lb.

HIDES.—Green selling at wholesale 14½@11½c; Green butchers' (raw and slunk) 13c; green salted hip 14@13c; dried 16@15c. Dry Flint nominal at 26@28c.

HORSES.—Sales of new crop at $175@190.

LARD.—Cleveland 9½@10c; Prime 10@10½c.

LARD OIL.—Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 12½ No. 2 90 @95c.

Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 12½@$1 20.

MILL FEED.—Sales of middlings $1 50@1 75 ₩ cwt. Timothy.—Demand chiefly for feeding; sales by the ton at $20@21.

MOLASSES.—The supply is ample with large arrivals; sales from first hands at $1 10@1 20 ₩ bush; store 60@70c.

NAILS.—Sales at basis for new Pittsburgh.

RYE FLOUR.—Market is firm at $5 ₩ bbl and $2 ₩ barrel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales at $2 50@3 50; $4 50@5; $8@10 per dozen.

RAGS.—Regular sales at 3@4c ₩ lb.

SEEDS.—Sales of choice Timothy at $3@3 25 ₩ bush; Timothy, damaged chiefly at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bush; timothy $6 choice $8; flaxseed, $2 10@2 20.

SAFOLIN.—Sales at $6 50@7 ₩ barrel.

SALERATUS.—Sales Oakley's, 10@c; chemical alkali, 8c; roots, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c.

SODA ASH.—Sales at 4½@5c; assorted papers 5c; sal soda 3½@ ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales of city refined at 8@8½c ₩ lb.

VINEGAR.—Sales by the barrel at $2 00; bushel at 60@70c.

WOODENWARE.—Pails, 3 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 00; churns $8 50.

WILLOWS.—Sales of Kentucky Willows at the ₩ lb. WHISKY.—Sales of Monongahela at 93c@$1 00 ₩ gallon; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 25 ₩ gallon; cold Monongahela whisky $4 00@4 50 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 21, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was a fair one with considerable inquiry for the crude material, and holders generally demanding an advance for early sales at 10c. To-day the market is quiet, and sellers are not disposed to pay the rates demanded.

CRUDE.

The following are the current rates for the various grades of crude, delivered: Spot 11½c; February same as spot; s. o. t. July, 11c; b. o., same time, 12c; all year, b. o., 12½; s. o., all year, 11c.

SALES:

[illegible] barrels spot 11½c
1,000 barrels February 11½c

REFINED.

The market was weak but no lower, still there was nothing of special note transacted. The following are the sales reported: Spot, 24½c; February same as spot; April 25c; May 25½c; B. O. till July 26c; June 27½c; March to June 26c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 21.—The Titusville *Herald* of this week says: The market was weak and inactive again to-day, and the aggregate of reported transactions was very light. Little or no oil is being moved in the country, and the country is also very light. Upon lower crude $4 20 was bid for regulations with no sales reported. Prime white, $4 25, and $4 30 was bid, with sellers at the latter figure.

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek ..... $ 20
2,000 bbls Rouseville 4 20
500 bbls Rouseville 4 20
[illegible] bbls Rouseville 4 20

NEW YORK, February 21.—Closing market.—Crude in bulk, 24½c; certificates, 24½c; refined, unfinished, 24½@24½c; white and standard, 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Market quiet and nominally. $4 20 on upper rock.

PETROLEA, [By Pacific and Atlantic Line.] February 21.—Market quiet and nominally. $4 20 on upper rock.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Market quiet and nothing doing; offering $4 20 and weak.

OIL CITY, February 21.—Market quiet and dull at $4 20@4 25 for 47 gravity, on lower road; $4 40 at Oil City. Weather clear and pleasant.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Market from S. W. [illegible] for futures, March 24½ @ 24¾c; April 25½ @ 25¾c; May 26½ @ 26¾c; June 27½ @ 27¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 5:30 P. M.—Refinery Sales: March 24 @ 24½c; April 25½@; March to June 26c. Crude 12½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Market quiet and nothing refined; February, 24½c; March, 24½c; April, 26c; May, 26½c; March to June, 26@26½c.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Market quiet and firm at $4 20, without sellers.

PETROLEA, [By Pacific and Atlantic Line.] February 21.—Market quiet and dull, with nothing doing; prices discouraged.

TIDIOUTE, February 21.—Market dull and no transactions; sale 40 bbls at $4 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 21.—Market very quiet and nominal at $4 20 upon rock.

PETROLEA, February 21.—Market quiet at at $4 20.

BRADFORD, February 21.—Market very quiet but firm; offering at $4 20 for regardless, and $4 25 for strictly prime.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Market dull and quiet; refined nominal, quoted 24½@24¾c; crude 12½c; sales of 1624140 bbls; no transactions.

A. P. M.—Market remains quiet and prices unchanged.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

W B Pacheco to Hutchinson Refinery, 226 bbls.
Barlow & Hall to Hutchinson Refinery, 226 bbls.
Barlow & Co to Fairview Oil Works, 226 bbls.
Barlow & Co to Fairview Oil Works, 226 bbls.
Duncan & Young to Pendleton Oil Works, 226 bbls.
Barnhart & Frost to Pendleton Oil Works, 226 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	bbls.
Hutchinson Refinery	226
H W C Tweddle	226
Fairview O W	226
Pa Schooner	50
D Hay & Co	226
Total	1,444

Refined Oil shipped East by P. R. R. for two Days, Ending Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Livingston Bro. to McAboy Bro & Co, 1 bbls, Philadelphia.
Brooks, E & Co, 194 bbls to Worden, Frost & Co, Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania Oil Refining Co, 694 bbls to Worden, Frost & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments bbls 452

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 21, 1871.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle this week is fair to time of writing, with very few selling. The markets East were again bad, and to-day there are but few buyers here, and the market is extremely dull. Buyers say that concessions must be made, or else holdings at Philadelphia are entirely too high for the Eastern markets. The arrivals of cattle are not near as heavy as last week, but still prices can hardly be said to be quite as good. The best cattle coming in at which stock is held to-day: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 steer, $5 50@7; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,300, $5 00@5 12½; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $3 50@4 75; fair to good, stags and cows, cost to quality, $3 00@3 50; stock steers, 900 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00.

SALES.

Below will be found a few sales which will give the reader a fair index to the rulings of the market for bogs and sheep.

HOGS.

No.	Weight	Price.	No.	Weight	Price.
13	1,00	@5 25	46	17,400	@5 40
100	18,000	@5 40	72	11,520	@5 40
119	12,000	@5 10	52	1,000	@5

SHEEP.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
102	16,320	@5 50	307	61,400	@5 75
102	16,320	@5 50	307	61,400	@5 75
172	14,620	4 50	200	17,000	5 00

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

February 20.—Beef cattle, as we have noticed for several weeks past, continue dull, but prices are without material change. About 1,900 head arrived and sold at 6½ c to 9c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6½ to 6c for fair to good, and 4½ to 6c ₩ gross for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Head.		Price.
42	Owen Smith, Lancaster co., grs	7½c
50	Daniel Smyth & Bros., grs	7 a8c
76	Dennis Smyth, West Pa. and Lanc. co., grs	7½@8c
30	A. Chesty, Western, grs	7½@8
50	James Christy, Western, grs	7½@8
100	Hooper & Mc Clees, Lancaster co., grs	7 a7½
83	P. McFilen, Western, grs	7 a8
75	D. Mahaffey, Western, grs	7½@8c
30	James S. Kirk, Western, grs	7 a8½
25	R. F. McFilen, Western, grs	7 a8
30	James McFilen, Western, grs	7 a8½
79	E. S. McFilen, Western, grs	7 a8½
72	Hilliam & Hackney, Western, grs	7 a8½
214	J. F. Martin & Co., do., grs	7 a8
92	Moomey & Miller, do., grs	7 a8
70	Thos. Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., grs	6 a8½
20	H. Cham, Jr., Western Va., grs	6 a7½
31	H. Frank, Western, grs	6 a7½
65	G. Schanberg & Co., do., grs	7 a8½
96	Hooper & Mc Clees, Lancaster co., grs	7 a8½
37	H. Frank, Western, grs	6 a7½
20	R. Baldwin, Chester co., grs	7 a7½
40	Jos. Clemens, Lancaster co., grs	7 a8
37	W. Alexander, Chester co., grs	7 a8
51	L. Horne, Lancaster co., grs	7 a8½
26	J. McArdle, Western	7 a8½
48	Elcorn & Co., Lancaster co., grs	7 a8½

—Drovers were in rather better spirits to-day, although the receipts were somewhat heavier. The market is without change; 200 head sold at 4@5c per head as to quality.

—Hogs were in fair demand; 15,000 head sold at the different yards at 5@5c per ₩, gross, as to condition.

—Hogs were also in fair demand; 5,000 head sold at 5@5½ c for common, and 5½@5c for prime; the latter rate for corn fed.

Sheffield Hardware Market.

SHEFFIELD, February 3.—Several branches of our American trade are steadily improving. Some houses in the cutlery trade are now sending their travelers throughout the Southern States, and are generally extending their business relations with that country. They have now on hand larger and better orders than ever before at this period of the year. Trade with the Canadians is also being carefully cultivated, and with the most satisfactory results. Some houses in the cutlery trade have now with these colonies they were a few years ago. Trade with the Australians is also being done, for the most part, only quiet. Some works have their men working full time, in preparing for the spring demands. The unusually prosperous state existing in the skate trade has not yet come to an end. There is still a good demand for them. The jobbing, engineering and casting departments are very busy, the orders which were in hand at the beginning of the year having been used up. There is no falling off in the demand for all descriptions of railway material, and in the steel branches men are well employed. Generally the trade is active, particularly the Bessemer branch. In the various branches the lands are well employed.

CLOTHING.

MEN AND BOYS'

READY-MADE GARMENTS,

A Large Stock

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Fine Woolens,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

Made to Order at Short Notice.

Gray & Logan,

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HENRY REA, Jr.,

Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, February 21—P. M.

MONEY.

Money 3@4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange unchanged.

GOLD.

Gold steady, with all business at 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at from 2 to 4 per cent. Clearings $25,000,000. There will be no session of either the Stock or Gold Exchange to-morrow.

GOVERNMENTS.

The purchase of 5-20s by the Treasury to-day has imparted strength to prices in the open market, which are a fraction higher than yesterday. The entire amount of bonds offered to the Government was only $8,778,500. Awards of two millions at 109.42 to 109.67, chiefly small lots and scattered among many bankers. The market closed firm. There was a fair demand from financial institutions, in order to employ their idle money, which cannot be loaned in Wall street in consequence of prevailing dullness.

Coupons 1881	114½@114¾	Coupons 1867	111½@111¾
5-20s 1865	111½@111¾	5-20s 1868	111½@111¾
5-20s 1864	111½@111¾	10-40s	108½@108¾
5-20s 1865	111½@111¾	Currency 6s	112 @112½
5-20s 1865, new	110½@110¾		

Bulk but steady.

STOCK SALESROOMS.

The stock market has been dull and strong. Western Union and Lake Shore having been exceptionally active, the former advancing to 80¾, and the latter to 94¾. Pacific has been neat in point of interest, and has advanced to 45¾.

W. U. Telegraph	80¾	Northwestern	53¾
Quicksilver	34½	Northwestern pref	80¾
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	107
Mariposa pref	9	Pacific Mail	45
Adams Express	68	St. Paul	37¾
American Express	56	St. Paul pref	67¾
Canton Co	40	Fort Wayne	94¾
Cumberland pref	30	Ohio & Miss	32¾
Pacific Mail	45	Terre Haute	9
New York Central	95¾	Terre Haute pref	36
New York Cent. Scrip	90¾	Preferred	94
Erie	23¾	Mariposa pref	9
Preferred	42	Preferred	17½
Reading	93¾	Preferred Missouri	55
Preferred	125	Cleve., Col. and Cin	84
Michigan Central	113¾	Cleve. and Pittsburgh	93¾
Michigan Cent.	113¾	Lake Shore	94¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	Illinois Central	132¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 21, 1871.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Very quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet and 1@1½c lower; closed at $1 20@1 21 cash and seller March; this afternoon steady at $1 20@1 21.

CORN—Is quiet and 1@1½c lower; closed at 48@48½c cash and seller March.

OATS—No 2 steady at 37@37½c cash.

RYE—No 2 nominal at 80c.

BARLEY—Not offered at 70@80c.

PORK—Mess pork nominal at $11 50. Lard easier at 11½c.

BULK MEATS—Dressed hoxry and closed firm at 8@8½c for shoulders, 10½@10¾c for short ribs, and 10½@10¾c for short clear.

WHISKY—Is firm at 93c.

CATTLE—Very quiet at $4@5 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cotton firm; middling upland 15½c. Flour dull and declined; superfine extra $4 75@5 25; round hoop Ohio $5 50@6 25; St. Louis $5 50@6 50; choice to double do $6 60@7 00; white wheaten extra $6 75@7 00; choice do $7 05@7 50. Corn-meal $3 90. Wheat firm; No 2 Chicago $1 30. Corn—receipts 44,000 bushels; new mixed western 57c; old do 58@59c; old yellow western 60@61c; white Michigan 61@62c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; new mess $16 75@16 87½; prime $13 50@13 75. Lard dull; steam 11½@11¾c; kettle 12@12½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Sugar dull and prices nominally unchanged. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Tallow dull at 9½@9½c. Rosin steady at $2 50@2 55. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 12½c; refined 24½c. Spirits turpentine firm at 49½@50c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; cotton 9-32d; wheat 7½d; corn 6d.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat declined 1c. No 1 white Michigan $1 35; amber do $1 32; No 2 red $1 30; White $1 31; No 2 do $1 27; white Wabash $1 42. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 46c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 1 white 36c. Rye dull and nominal at 80@82c. Barley dull at 60@70.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 14½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Cotton firm at 14½@ 14½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 21.—Cotton firm at 14½@14½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 21.—Cotton firm at 14½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 21.—Cotton strong; good ordinary 13½c.

Exports from Baltimore.

The following paragraphs for the N. Y. *Shipping List*, show the growing importance of Baltimore as a point of export for the products of the West. The quantities of which stock are reported was shipped is especially worthy of the attention of our millers and merchants:

"Exports from Baltimore for the week ending February 18, 1871, were: Flour—10,122 bbls, including 1,500 to Great Britain, 2,000 to Brazil, and 6,622 bbls to Platte and 420 to B. N. Colonies. To the West Indies and British Provinces, 50 bbls bread, and 100 bbls butter, 1,961 lbs cheese, 19,525 lbs lard, 5,119 lbs hams, 60 bbls pork, 5,402 lbs manufactured tobacco and 7,500 lbs candles."

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Alexandra	February 22	Liverpool
Wisconsin	February 22	Liverpool
Minnesota	February 23	Liverpool
Acadia	February 25	Glasgow.
Anadrada	February 25	Liverpool.
Illinois	February 28	Hamburg.
China	March 1	Liverpool.
Virginia	March 1	Glasgow.
Colorado	March 1	Liverpool.
Siberia	March 2	Liverpool.
Columbia	March 4	Glasgow.
Russia	March 8	Liverpool.
Wyoming	March 9	Liverpool.
Parthia	March 9	Glasgow.
Malta	March 11	Glasgow.
Manhattan	March 15	Liverpool.
Dorian	March 15	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 21, 1871.

Boats passed up to-day: Ohio No. 4 at 4 P. M. Passed down: Fleetwood at 7 P. M. The Mountain Boy enters the Portsmouth and Pomeroy trade to-morrow as the Ironton mail boat. River stationary; clear and pleasant. H.

Parker's Landing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 21, 8:35 A. M.

River about five feet and rising. Very little ice running.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, February 21, 1871.

River forty-five inches, and falling; no ice running. Weather clear; snowed a little last night.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Argosy	Hamilton	Ark.
Argosy	Harlan	Wheeling.

Departed.

Elector	Boughton	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	Stull

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The New Funding Loan Successful.

Condition of Mr. Sumner Unimproved—The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill Passed by the House, &c. &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1871.

Paying a Contestant for a Seat.

The House to-day voted, against the appropriation of quite a strong minority, to pay the gentleman who unsuccessfully contested the seat of Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, five thousand dollars to cover his expenses. Mr. Van Horn and most of the Missouri delegation advocated the appropriation.

The New Funding Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the responses to his circulars offering the new funding loan are very favorable, both from this country and from abroad, and he thinks that he will be successful in placing most of the five per cents, and some proportion of the four and four and a half per cents.

The Impecunious Contractors.

It was reported in these dispatches a few day ago that the iron-clad contractors, who are now seeking reimbursement for alleged losses on contracts during the war, said the awards of the Naval Commission were influenced in favor of a desire to vindicate the Secretary rather than to do justice to them. In strict justice, it needs to be added that the Committee on Claims sent the matter as a matter of course to naval officers at the suggestion of the claimants themselves.

Mr. Sumner Not So Well.

Mr. Sumner passed a somewhat restless night; rather more feverish this morning was not so well as yesterday. This afternoon he was more comfortable, and if his kind friends would bear in mind that what he most requires is quiet and hot company, the prospect of his restoration to health would be improved.

Southern Pacific Railroad Bill Passed.

The House to-day passed, by thirty majority, the Senate bill incorporating and aiding in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, after an amendment by cutting off all branches, and by throwing off the section requiring the road to be built on five feet gauge. The Southern members objected to this, saying it would make the road more helpful to Northern connecting lines than to the Southern ones.

A VESSEL WITH A CARGO OF PROVISIONS FOR FRANCE WRECKED.

The following telegram was received this afternoon from Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 21st, and addressed to Mr. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State: "The British ship Zoe, from Boston, bound for Bordeaux, with provisions contributed by American citizens, was wrecked last night on Bell Rock, near Halifax. The vessel and cargo are reported a total loss.

[Signed] M. M. JACKSON, U. S. Consul.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican members elect of the Forty-second Congress have been requested to meet in caucus in the Hall of Representatives on Thursday, March 9-5, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of the House.

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

The St. Louis delegation, with Governor Stanard representing the Merchants' Exchange, and Hon. Lee R. Shryock, representing the Board of Trade, have been assiduous in their efforts to lay before Senators and members of Congress and the proper committees, the views of the western river interest in the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, and have full confidence that Congress will vote that the bridge shall be one hundred feet above low water mark. The only temporary obstacle is the requirement of a two-thirds vote to take up the bill in the House, but it is believed that it will be overcome.

THE ARKANSAS SQUABBLE.

The Situation Unchanged—The President Directs the Commandant of the Post to Use His Troops to Preserve Order.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says: The situation at present is little changed. All the members of the Legislature are present, nineteen absent. On motion of Mr. Carroll, the Secretary was instructed to notify Gov. Clayton and Chief Justice McClure that articles of impeachment have been presented against them in the House, which the Secretary at once performed. Governor Clayton remarked to him that he would receive the notice, but not officially. No further business of interest was transacted in the House.

In the House Mr. Chamberlain introduced a bill to provide for coming vacancies in the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. It makes the election, in either, the Legislature is authorized to elect, and if a vacancy occurs when the Legislature is not in session, the Secretary of State is authorized to convene that body. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mock introduced a bill to appoint a committee of three to ascertain the whereabouts of absent members of the Senate and House, and to report to the bosoms of their families. It was declared out of order.

Bills were also introduced to extend the time for the commencement of work on the Iron Mountain and Helena Railroad, and the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad; to prohibit the sale of liquor within sixty days. Passed.

The Supreme Court met and overruled the motion made yesterday for trial by jury in the case of Lieutenant Governor Johnson against the Governor's appointment, after which the court adjourned, owing to the indisposition of Justice Gregg. Johnson's counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and, if that case be refused, ask for a writ of error from the District Court.

The following dispatch has been received by the commandant of the post:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—*To the Commanding Officer of Little Rock:* Orders have been issued that there are indications of riot at Little Rock. The President directs you to keep your troops well in hand to suppress and quiet the factions should the disturbance arise. The troops will not be used to aid either party in the contest between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, but only to preserve order. Acknowledge receipt immediately, and report your action.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

One Man Fatally and Other Persons Seriously Injured—Carelessness of Employees Attributed as the Causes.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—A special to the *Gazette* says the mail train south on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad collided with the Newport freight train, at Carrollton station, at 7:45 this evening, the upper end of the switch having been left open through carelessness of the freight conductor. Both engines and three of the passenger train, is probably fatally injured. Two boys, named Grey and Bunk, standing a-side on the platform between the baggage and express cars, were severely hurt. A number of passengers were bruised, and the engines and cars somewhat injured. The freight cars were jammed together, two or three on one deck. The passengers in the sleeping car, the most injured parties are cared for at an adjacent dwelling. The mail is cleared, and trains are running as usual.

CUBA.

Bridge Destroyed by the Insurgents—An Engagement in Which the Insurgents were Defeated.

HAVANA, February 21.—The insurgents have destroyed the Enmitano Railroad bridge between Santiago de Cuba and Villa del Cobre.

An engagement of some importance has taken place at Manzanas de la Piranda, in the jurisdiction of Moron, between six or seven hundred insurgents, commanded by Rebel, and a body of government troops. The insurgents were defeated, and had fifteen killed, the Spaniards two killed. The insurgents are armed with rifles, and have a force with four hundred men and one cannon, from Camagnay, with the purpose of attacking isolated Spanish detachments and protecting the detachment of the Quesada expedition. No expedition has landed at Vuelta Abajo.

CRIME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 21.—A saloon keeper named Albert Christy was shot and killed last night by Gottlob Weichsteter, another saloon keeper.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—B. F. Boyce, ex-Sheriff of New Madrid county, was arrested at Barnum's Hotel last night on suspicion of having killed Deputy United States Marshal Jenkins, at New Madrid, last Wednesday. It is stated that after Boyce's son had quarreled with Jenkins, as previously reported, Boyce borrowed a gun of a bystander, and after the murder this gun was found near the house. Boyce denies having had anything to do with the murder.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—John Cunningham, for the murder of Wm. Dooley on the 8th of last November, was sentenced to-day by Judge Primm to be hanged on the 13th of April.

Richard Haynes, charged with killing a man named Rannells, at Hopkinsville, Ky., about a year ago, was arrested to-day at Webster, a few miles from this place.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—River risen two feet, with twenty-six feet six; bridge space seventy-five feet six. Arrived—Charger, Evansville; Dispatch, R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Deer No. 2, Kentucky river; Annie Laurie, Kanawha. Clear; temperature 40°.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—River again rising; risen two inches since last report, with nine feet three inches in the canal. Clear this morning, and 6 feet three on the rocks, and prospects of a fair stage of water. Business dull. Clear and cold; mercury 40°. Arrived—Robert Dewitt, Cincinnati; Nick Longworth, Charles Bodman, New Orleans; Bell and Burgess, Memphis; Wheeling Belle, Wheeling; Charles Rodman, Cincinnati; Bell and Burgess, St. Louis. The Glenmore leaves for New Orleans to-morrow.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—River falling with ten feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and cloudy. Arrived—John Lumsden, Cairo; Evansville, Evansville. Left—Mollie Able, Evansville; Emma Floyd and Carrie Brooks, Cincinnati.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 21.—Port list to-day: Bee, St. Louis to New Orleans, 19 P. M.; Shamrock, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 19 P. M.; Mohawk, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Hawkeye, New Orleans to Louisville, 3 A. M.; Jas. Gilmore, St. Louis to Louisville, 3 A. M.; James Howard, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Ironsides, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Dexter, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Glendale, New Orleans to St. Louis, noon; Minnesota, Cincinnati to Memphis, 2 P. M.; Peters' No. 5, Cairo to Memphis, 2 P. M.; J. H. Rigbee, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, 7 P. M.; Mollie Moore, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, 7 P. M. River rose two feet. Light rain since morning. Mercury, 48°.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Weather mercury 48°. River about stationary. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati; St. Mary's, Evansville; Minnie, Arkansas River; Tom Dodsworth, Arkansas river; Belle Memphis, Red River; Sunny South, Cincinnati; Silver Bow, Red River; Dunleith, Cincinnati.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Arrived—Bella Lee, Memphis; Charles Morgan, Arkansas. Departed—P. W. Strader, Cincinnati; S. G. Williams.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio

COLUMBUS, February 21.—The Senate to-day indefinitely postponed Ware's bill to abolish capital punishment.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., February 21.—Cattle Market.—To-day's receipts 1,000 head; buyers are buying stock at easier rates than last week; sales at 7@8c for extra; 6@6½c for first quality; 5@5½c for second quality; 4@4½c for third quality; 3@3½c for poor; fancy stock sold at 8½@9c; working oxen sold at 175@225 per pair; cows sold at $45@65 each.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—Cotton active; low middling 15½c. Bulk meats firm; clear sides 12½c. Sugar active at 10c. Molasses dull; choice 70c. Sugar cured hams 16@c. Lard 10@c. Corn 70c. Oats 60c. Flour $4 50@6.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Sugar unchanged. Molasses easier; prime 60@65c. Coffee unchanged.

Night of Horror.

Great Storm in San Francisco.

A House Crushed by a Falling Wall.

Four Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

More Thunder and Lightning in an Hour than Ever Seen Before Altogether.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—Heavy rains are prevailing in this State. Last night at ten o'clock a terrific southeaster burst on the city, accompanied by rain, hail, thunder and lightning, doing much damage. Hitherto our fields and gardens have been accustomed not to faint at flashes of lightning, with low mutterings of thunder, barely recognizable at intervals. There was a fearful night; flashes as vivid as those seen in the Western States, almost continuous, accompanied by tremendous peals of thunder, producing more consternation than a heavy earthquake would in San Francisco, commenced about midnight and lasted over an hour, the barometer falling lower than before known in this latitude.

At the corner of New and Montgomery streets a fire wall, twelve feet high and sixty feet long, was blown down from the top of the third story on to a frame building adjoining, crushing it into ruins, beneath which was buried fifteen unfortunate persons. All got out safe or not. Fatally injured except Mrs. Mcdonald, wife of a washman at the State prison, her child ten months old, a daughter twelve years old, and Mrs. Hampton. All of them were instantly killed and frightfully mangled. Several others were injured, but none fatally. Fortunately no fire broke out. The storm abated to make the night the most tremendous ever experienced here. There was more thunder and lightning in one hour than was ever known or heard in San Francisco altogether. The shipping in the harbor suffered considerable damage. The storm in the mountains was severe. The telegraph lines were damaged in all directions.

SAN DOMINGO.

THE DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC

BAEZ'S REPLY TO MR. SUMNER

Proclamation of the Cabral Party.

TREMENDOUS DOCUMENT

[St. Thomas Feb. 6 Correspondence New York World.] I had no time before leaving Santo Domingo to put into proper form a communication for the newspaper enterprise and Dominican statecraft. Sundry of our correspondents, headed by Mr Fulton, of the *Herald*, are preaching Dominican President, got to him a series of questions concerning the points made against him in Senator Sumner's speech. President Baez took these questions into high consideration and laid them before his Cabinet. The result was a series of replies carefully digested by one of the ministers, which will probably go forward to New York in a hastily executed translation. I have a full copy of the original Spanish of these, which I send you here, and which I regret that the pressure of business prevents me from translating in place (we leave to-morrow night), will add allow me this apology for not finishing for you as I could wish. You may, however, understand that the statements of the Dominican President are substantially stated in this paper.

I. The assertion made by Mr Sumner that Baez had no right to the office to which he was elected as an act of shameful misrepresentation; for the Government without troops, without power to pay its employees, and without credit. Baez was elected two years before the coming of Generals Babcock, Belknap and Sickles, and was inaugurated more than a year after having convinced the citizens by vote that he had earned the confidence of the United States—this Government, we say, cannot be identified by violence, but must respect the principles and the solemn pledges which it has officially made to the majority.

II. The naval force of the United States has not exercised the least pressure over the natives of the Republic of San Domingo to influence them to accept the treaty of annexation. There was no necessity for any to oblige Hayti to respect the free exercise of the right of self-government. The people of the Dominicans on this point, a plebiscitum was ordered by the Government of Hayti. It is independent that we should be guaranteed against all foreign intervention. If the plebiscitum or universal vote in favor of annexation was free, and the will of the citizens, unconstrained by the guns of foreign ships of war, it was because there was complete independence of the public morals which constitutes the republic, protecting it against all foreign influence, and as Hayti, as we have seen, in the laws of neutrality, is constantly searching for the means of protecting herself from all foreign aid, and as it does not accord with her restrictive policy to accept the intervention of any foreign nation in her domestic affairs, it was necessary that the United States steamers should watch its waters and coasts, to prevent the landing of war material, which would have disturbed the pacific solemnity of the people's vote. Besides, the Dominican Republic has never set a hostile foot on the soil of the republic to sustain, in the interior, the legality of the government, or to put down the revolutionary movement, or to put the land and whatever. The gradual disarmament which Baez would have had to fly, except for this act, is an absolute falsehood, and the assertion that the protection of his fellow-citizens, nothing counter could ascertain the existence of a single man in opposition to him has been the presumptuous strategy of the republic of Hayti.

III. The assertion of the eminent testimony to contradict the assertion of Mr. Sumner with respect to the Dominican people, that they are incapable of self-government. First, that when on the eve of his leaving he wished to treat with the United States for the annexation of the Dominican Republic, he was unable to pose it to the people, notwithstanding that he was the President, and had the right to take the initiative transformation of their country, when they considered it convenient, if it could not be done by what reason have we, Dominicans, to hope for a better fate than the Creeks, the Winnebagoes, the Cherokees, and other tribes of fire brands, who preserve Dominicans! Like those primitive inhabitants of North America, we too, shall be dispossessed by the Yankees of our lands, our rights, and our liberties. And our chiefs when we shall appeal to arms to resist the encroachments of the United States, will be as "rude elements," we shall see ourselves driven with the same fate as the Indians, deserted from here forward, and tormented by the thought it was we who opened its shores for this.

But there is still time, sons of August and of February (these are the months of Dominican glory.—W. H. H.), to avert the fate which the rulers of Ulysses Grant is asking power of Congress to send a Commission here to treat with the Dominicans on the sale of our country for a mess of pottage. Let us take up arms before it be achieved, and forever drive from the threshold the vulgar tyrants who oppress and who sells us!

To arms! Dominicans! to Arms! Public opinion is not with the traitors. They are treating on the establishment of a foreign power. Their treasons have piled up, and these combustibles will convert the Republic into one immense blaze as soon as Cabral shall see the first gun at Azua, or Compostella. Let us precipitate events! let us rush forward to the field! To Arms! Arms! Arms! When the traders of Grant reach our shores, instead of meeting a people ready to forge their own fetters themselves the chains of their slavery, let them be confronted by a people of freemen resolved to die in the defense of sacred, inviolable and inalienable independence. To Arms! Dominicans! To Arms!

In the Cabin, January 1, 1871. A THOUSAND PATRIOTS.

THE WAR.

National Guard to be Dissolved.

LONDON, February 21.—The National Guard of Paris is to be disarmed and thoroughly remodeled before the Germans enter the city.

The Prefect of Nice has ordered all Garibaldian volunteers to leave the city.

French and German Losses During January.

BERLIN, February 21.—Official returns received at the War office here show that during the month of January the French lost 20,000 officers and soldiers, 200,000 men. Of the latter Chanzy lost 40,000, Bourbaki 30,000, army of the East 10,000, and Faidherbe 17,000. Many prisoners were interned in Switzerland. The loss of the Germans during the same month was 30,000.

THE TORNADO.

Six Hours' Fearful Ravages.

Seven Cities and Towns Named Among the Devastated—The Loss Enormous—Thrilling Incidents.

Advices from Memphis give some particulars of the terrible tornado which passed over a portion of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad on Tuesday. Private dwellings churches and houses at the towns of Grand Junction, Pocahontas and Somerville, and uprooting and tearing down trees for miles. At Hickory Withe, Fayette county, Tenn., it destroyed a Methodist church, and also the depot, demolishing telegraph lines and fences for miles, uprooting trees, carrying them high into the air, dismantling and razing to the ground dwellings, stables, and outhouses, and causing much other immense damage. The fine roof of a large warehouse on the bank of the river was carried off bodily, and deposited on the bank opposite side of the river, two hundred yards from shore, distance fully a mile. One church was blown down, and the Methodist church, a large thirty-three buildings, mostly dwellings were demolished. The steeple was carried away, and the bell was lifted from its foundation with its occupants, and carried a distance of fifty yards, where it was recovered over and buried to the ground, bottom. It fully one hundred yards from where it stood, a distance of its occupants, a man and a woman, and a child. The church, the pastor's residence, and the parsonage, and the Methodist Episcopal church were also blown down, carried down the river some distance and landed on the opposite bank. Many barges and flats were also torn from their moorings and carried by the storm. The damage is estimated at over $200,000 in transportation alone, and it could not be repaired in less than a month with the greatest efforts that was presented from being carried away. Mr. Hall, who was killed at Grand Junction, Mrs. Hall, who was also killed, and Mrs. Hall, who was also killed, and Mrs. Hall, who was also killed, and